



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.} SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856. NUMBER 22.

Poetry.

FOR THE WESTERN STANDARD.  
Now.  
BY JOHN HYDE, JUN.

How futile to mourn of days that are past,  
Of time that is wasted away;  
Of what might have been if in study were spent  
The season expended in play.  
Regret often wrings full many a heart,  
And wrinkles full many a brow;  
But it is vain to lament, and wiser by far  
To strive to use well the now.  
And equally vain to often revolve  
What favors the future may give;  
'Tis wasting of time to only resolve,  
When we know not how long we may live.  
To gain a good crop in the harvest of life  
Good seed we must constantly sow;  
The future will ever take care of itself  
If we labor to watch well our now.  
The wisest and greatest of earth's famous sons  
Who have wrung from humanity praise,  
Whose names will survive immortal, sublime  
While eternities roll out their days,  
One lesson to all who are willing to learn  
In plainness and power will show:  
They lived and they learnt, not in future or past,  
But strove to improve each small now.  
Where's the heart so depraved that hope of re-  
nown  
Can't cheer with the loneliest ray—  
Content to unknown and forgotten on earth—  
Unnoticed, unloved, unloving pass away?  
Life but by moments to us meted out,  
Improved or neglected they flow;  
On the present alone the future depends,  
Or the use we make of our now.  
Rascals have sought with labor intense,  
Thro' ages of toil and of strife,  
The philosopher's stone, that has baffled their  
skill,  
And the longed for elixir of life.  
But the stones that transmute all metals to gold  
And riches exhaustless bestow,  
The elixir that man immortal can make  
Is the constant improvement of now.  
Humboldt, 1856.

DIVINE AUTHORITY,  
OR THE QUESTION, WAS  
JOSEPH SMITH SENT OF GOD?

By Orson Pratt,  
One of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter-Day Saints.

SEVENTH.—According to the Book of Mormon, all of the great western continent, with all the valleys, hills, and mountains, riches, and resources pertaining thereunto, was given to the remnant of Joseph, as their "land of promise." The Almighty sealed this covenant and promise by an oath, saying, that the land should be given unto them for ever. The western world, including both North and South America, is the "land of promise," to the remnant of Joseph, in the same sense that the land of Palestine is a promised land unto the twelve tribes of Israel. Now this testimony of the Book of Mormon agrees most perfectly with the prophetic blessing placed upon the head of Joseph by the patriarch Jacob; who, just previous to his death, called his sons together and predicted upon each what should befall them or their tribe "in the last days." The blessing upon the tribe of Joseph is as follows:—(Gen. xlix chap.). "Joseph is a fruitful bough by a well, whose branches run over the wall: the archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him; but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob; (from thence is the shepherd, the stone of Israel:) even by the God of thy father, who shall help thee; and by the Almighty, who shall bless thee with blessings of heaven above, blessings of the deep that lieth under, blessings of the breast and of the womb: the blessings of thy father have prevailed above the blessings of any progenitors, unto the utmost bound of the everlasting hills: they shall be on the head of Joseph, and on the crown of the head of him that was separate from his brethren." In the preceding chapter, when blessing the two sons of

Joseph, he says, "let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth." And again, "his seed shall become a multitude of nations." From these predictions it will be perceived that Jacob prevailed with God, and obtained a greater blessing in behalf of the tribe of Joseph than what Abraham and Isaac, his progenitors, had obtained. While the blessing of Jacob's progenitors was limited to the land of Palestine, Joseph had confirmed upon him a blessing, or country above, or far greater than Palestine—a country at a distance, represented by "the utmost bounds of the everlasting hills." Some of the "branches" of the "fruitful bough" of Joseph were to spread far abroad from the parent tree—they were to "run over the wall" of the mighty ocean—they were to "become a multitude of nations in the midst of the earth." There, among the "everlasting hills," they were to be "made strong by the mighty God of Jacob." It was to be there among the "multitude of nations" of the posterity of Joseph, that the "Shepherd—the stone of Israel" was to establish a kingdom, which should break in pieces all other kingdoms, and "fill the whole earth."

In America there is "a multitude of nations," called by us "Indians." These Indians evidently sprang from the same source as is indicated by their color, features, customs, dialects, traditions, &c.; that they are of Israelitish origin is also evident from their religious ceremonies, their language, their traditions, and the discovery of Hebrew inscriptions, &c. If America is not the land given to a branch of Joseph, where, or in what part of the globe shall that tribe receive the fulfillment of Jacob's prediction? where, if not in America, has a land been peopled by a multitude of the nations of Joseph? Can a multitude of the nations of Joseph be found in Europe, Asia, or Africa, or in any of the adjoining islands? If not, then America seems to be the only place where that great prediction could receive its accomplishment. The Book of Mormon testifies that America is "the land of Joseph," given to them by promise. Is not this an additional evidence that Mr. Smith was sent of God? If Mr. Smith was an impostor, how came he to discover that the tribe of Joseph was to be favored so much above all the other tribes of Israel? Perhaps it may be replied, that it was easy to discover that from the scriptures; but, we ask, why did not Swedenborg, Wesley, Irving, or some of the other impostors of former times, make this scriptural discovery, and incorporate it in their pretended dispensations? It would be, at first, thought far more natural to suppose the American Indians to be the ten lost tribes of Israel; this is the opinion of many of the learned at the present day. Why did not this modern prophet, if a deceiver, form his deceptive scheme more in accordance with the opinions of the learned? or why should he choose a remnant of the tribe of Joseph to people ancient America? Out of the twelve tribes of Israel, why did he select only a branch of one tribe to people that vast continent? All can now perceive why the Book of Mormon should profess to be the history of a remnant of one tribe, instead of being the history of the ten tribes. All can see, why America should be represented as a promised land to Joseph, instead of being given to Reuben, Simeon, or any of the other tribes. All can now see, though it it was not seen at the first, that if the Book of Mormon was different from what it now is; that is if it professed to contain a history of the ten lost tribes; or if it had given the great western continent to any other people, or to any other tribe than that of Joseph, that it would have proved itself false—it would not have been the book or record which the prophets predicted should come forth to usher in the great work of the last days. An impostor would be obliged to take into consideration all these minute circumstances, many of which are in direct opposition to the established traditions of the day; yet none of them could be neglected without proving fatal to his scheme. But Mr. Smith, with all the accuracy of a profound mathematician,

has combined all the minute elements of both doctrine and prophecy in his grand and wonderful scheme—nothing is wanting. What department of his system is examined it will be found invulnerable. What an invaluable amount of evidence to establish the divine mission of Joseph Smith!

EIGHTH.—In the Book of Mormon are given the names and locations of numerous cities of great magnitude, who once flourished among the nations of America. The northern portions of South America, and also Central America, were the most densely populated. Splendid edifices, palaces, towers, forts, and cities, were reared in all directions. A careful reader of that interesting book, can trace the relative bearings and distances of many of these cities from each other; and if acquainted with the present geographical features of the country, he can, by the descriptions given in that book, determine, very nearly, the precise spot of ground they once occupied. Now since that invaluable book made its appearance in print, it is a remarkable fact, that the mouldering ruins of many splendid edifices and towers, and magnificent cities of great extent, have been discovered by Catherwood and Stephens in the interior wilds of Central America, in the very region where the ancient cities described in the Book of Mormon were said to exist. Here, then, is a certain and indisputable evidence that this illiterate youth—the translator of the Book of Mormon, was inspired of God. Mr. Smith's translation describes the region of country where great and populous cities anciently existed, together with their relative bearings and approximate distances from each other. Years after, Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens discovered the ruins of forty-four of these very cities and in the very place described. What, but the power of God, could have revealed beforehand this unknown fact, demonstrated years after by actual discovery?

NINTH.—The fulfillment of a vast number of prophecies delivered by Mr. Smith is another infallible evidence of his divine mission. Out of the many hundreds of fulfilled predictions uttered by him, we select the following as examples.

1. Soon after Mr. Smith found the plates, he commenced translating them. He had not proceeded far before he discovered from his own translation of the prophecy of Nephi, as before quoted, that "THREE WITNESSES," besides himself, should behold the book by the power of God, and should know and testify of its truth. Some length of time after this, or in the month of June, A. D. 1829, the Lord gave a revelation, through Mr. Smith, to Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris, promising them that if they would exercise faith, they should have a view of the plates and also of the Urim and Thummim. This prediction was afterwards fulfilled; and these three persons sent forth their written testimony, in connexion with the Book of Mormon, to all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, declaring that an angel of God descended from heaven, and took the plates and exhibited them before their eyes; and that at the same time, the voice of the Lord from the heavens testified to them of the truth contained in Mr. Smith's translation of these records. Now an impostor might predict the raising of "THREE WITNESSES," but he could never call down an angel from heaven, in the presence of these "WITNESSES," to fulfil his prediction.

2. Before the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" had any existence upon the earth, the prophecy of Moroni was translated and printed in the Book of Mormon. It is expressly predicted in the prophecy, that in the day that that book should be revealed, "the blood of the Saints should cry unto the Lord from the ground," because of the wickedness of the people, and that the "time should soon come when" because of the cries and mourning of "widows and orphans," whose husbands and fathers should be slain by wicked hands, "the Lord should avenge the blood of his Saints." And again, in August, 1831, the

word of the Lord came to Mr. Smith, saying that "the Saints should be scourged from city to city, and from synagogue to synagogue," and that but "few" of those then in the church should "stand to receive an inheritance."—(See Book of Doctrine and Covenants, page 151.) The blood of many hundreds of Saints who have been slain and martyred in this church, is an incontrovertible evidence of the truth of the prediction. Surely Mr. Smith must have been a prophet of God to have foreseen not only the rise of the Saints, but that their blood should cry aloud from the ground for vengeance upon the nation who should perpetrate these bloody deeds. No human foresight could have seen the bloody scenes that were to take place after the rise of the church. All natural appearances in the United States were against the fulfillment of this dreadful prediction. Every religious society throughout the whole country was strongly guarded against persecution and religious intolerance by the strong arm of the civil law. The glorious constitution of that great and free people proclaimed religious freedom to every son and daughter of Columbia's soil: yet, in the midst of that boasted land of freedom and religious rights, where universal peace seemed to have selected her quiet dwelling-place, the voice of a great prophet is heard predicting the rise of the Latter-day church, and the bloody persecutions that should follow her "from city to city, and from synagogue to synagogue." Never were there any prophecies more literally and palpably fulfilled since the creation of the earth. If the foretelling of future events that could not possibly have been foreseen by human wisdom—events, too, that to all outward appearances were very unlikely to come to pass; if the predicting of such events and their subsequent fulfillment constitutes a true prophet, then Joseph Smith must have been a true prophet, and, if a true prophet, he must have been sent of God.

TENTH.—There are many thousands of living witnesses who testify that God has revealed unto them the truth of the Book of Mormon, by dreams, by visions, by the revelations of the Holy Ghost, by the ministering of angels, and by his own voice. Now, if Mr. Smith is an impostor, all these witnesses must be impostors also. Perhaps it may be said, that these witnesses are not impostors, but are deceived themselves. But, we ask, can any man testify that he knows a false doctrine to be true, and still not be an impostor? Men frequently are deceived when they testify their opinions, but never deceived when they testify they have a knowledge. Such must either be impostors, or else their doctrine must be true. Now, would it not be marvellously strange indeed, if even three or four men, who were entirely disconnected, being strangers to each other, should all undertake to deceive mankind by testifying that an angel of God had descended before them, or that an heavenly vision had been shown to them, or that God in some other marvellous way manifested to them the divine authenticity of the book of Mormon? If the testimony of three or four impostors would appear marvellous, how infinitely more marvellous would appear the testimony of tens of thousands of impostors in different countries, widely separated from each other, and who never saw each others' faces, and yet all endeavoring to palm upon the world the same great imposture! If many thousands of witnesses do testify boldly, with words of soberness, that God has revealed to them that this is his church or kingdom that would be set up in the last days, then we have an overwhelming flood of collateral evidences to establish the divine mission of Joseph Smith.

(To be Continued.)

Dr. SMITH says: "The tale-bearer and the tale-hearer should be hanged up together—the former by the tongue, the latter by the ear."

Once and for all.—"Genius will always work itself through," said a poet when he found his coat was out at the elbows.

A TURKISH SLAVE'S CAREER.—Halli Pacha, the Damad, in virtue of his connection by marriage with the imperial family, died almost suddenly last week, of a disease of the heart. His majesty had four sisters—Salieh, Michrima, Hattieh and Adileh—the latter of whom is the only one surviving, and is the wife of Mehemet Ali Pacha, the present lord high admiral. The deceased functionary espoused Salieh, the eldest of those princesses, and filled, during long years, almost uninterruptedly, several important posts under government, more especially that of capudan pacha at various intervals, and which in the last instance he had to vacate in favor of the present dignitary shortly after his return from exile. His career was strange and full of curious incidents; and I may be permitted to say a few words respecting it, as an apt illustration of the real aspect of slavery in Turkey.

Halli was a native of Georgia, and slave of the late Khosreff Pacha, himself also originally of the same class and extraction, and who died last year childless, at the age of 103, in the fullness of affluence and honors. He purchased Halli at a tender age for fifteen hundred piastres, and brought him up with the most tender care in his family, and gave him the benefit of instruction in oriental literature and the various branches of elementary knowledge under the guidance of the best masters. He had him, besides, taught the French language, a rare and exceptional advantage in those days. Halli, having been endowed with considerable aptitude, profited quickly by the advantage within reach, and having conducted himself in all things entirely to the satisfaction of his patron, his freedom was the reward, as is invariably the case under such circumstances, and he entered the army shortly after the destruction of the Janissaries. The old man was at that time in the plenitude of power and popularity, and intrusted with the entire direction of the new military system, and his favorite was thus soon promoted to the rank of pacha, and gradually advanced to the highest honors and dignities. During the late reign, moreover, an embassy extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburg having been resolved on, the varied acquirements and amiable manners of Halli, as well as certain political leanings imbibed from his earliest years under the tuition of old Khosreff, insured him above all others the coveted distinction of being entrusted with the important duties of that mission. The Turkish envoy was received with open arms in the Russian capital, and obtained, it is said, great success and fame in fashionable circles, particularly among the fair sex; and, having attained the object of his mission, he returned to Constantinople loaded with presents and distinctions. Since then he has almost invariably filled important posts, either in the capital or the provinces, and amassed enormous wealth and landed property. His annual income, derived from khans, factories, steam-mills and trading operations, amounted it is said to thirty thousand pounds sterling, and his jewels, plate, valuables, &c., to above two millions sterling. Ingratitude to his patron is the only blot on the memory of Halli, and of this the old man often complained as the only regret which embittered his declining years. Such, then, is the history of Halli, and of many a slave in Turkey.—(Daily News, Constantinople, March 10.)

POWER OF INSTINCT.—The following curious paragraph we clip from *Punch's Magazine*: "The sluggish sea turtle loves her home. A huge creature of the kind was caught by English sailors, near the Island of Ascension, and they burnt a name and a date into its upper shell. On the way to England it fell sick, and from sheer pity it was thrown overboard in the English channel. Two years later the same turtle was captured again, now quite well, near its old home, Ascension. What strange and inexplicable home-sickness carried the slow heartless creature 4,000 miles back through 'the ocean where there is no track and no highroad.'"

A Woman's will.—Won't!!!—Punch.

GLASS AND ITS PHENOMENA.—The elasticity and fragility of glass are amongst its most extraordinary phenomena. Its elasticity exceeds that of almost all other bodies. If two glass balls are made to strike each other at a given force, the recoil, by virtue of their elasticity, will be nearly equal to their original impetus. Connected with its brittleness are some very singular facts. Take a hollow sphere, with a hole, and stop the hole with your finger, so as to prevent the external air from communicating, and the sphere will fly to pieces by the mere heat of the hand. Vessels made of glass that have been suddenly cooled possess the curious property of being able to resist hard blows given to them from without, but will be instantly shattered by a small particle of flint dropped into their cavities. This property seems to depend upon the comparative thickness of the bottom. The thicker the bottom is, the more certainty of breakage by this experiment. Some of these vessels, it is stated, have resisted the stroke of a mallet, given with sufficient force to drive a nail into wood; and heavy bodies, such as musket balls, pieces of iron, bits of wood, jasper, bone, etc., have been cast into them, from a height of two or three feet, without any effect; yet a fragment of flint, not larger than a pea, let fall from the fingers at a height of only three inches, has made them fly. Nor is it the least wonderful of these phenomena that the glass does not always break at the instant of collision, as might be supposed. A bit of flint, literally the size of a grain, has been dropped into several glasses successively, and none of them broke; but being set apart and watched, it was found that they all flew in less than three-quarters of an hour. This singular agency is not confined to flint. The same effect will be produced by diamond, sapphire, porcelain, highly-tempered steel, pearls, and the emeralds that boys play with.

Amongst the strangest phenomena observed in glass are those which are peculiar to tubes. A glass tube placed in a horizontal position before a fire, with its extremities supported, will acquire a rotary motion round its axis, moving at the same time towards the fire, notwithstanding the supports on which it rests may form an inclined plane the contrary way. If it be placed on a glass plane, such as a piece of window-glass, it will move from the fire, although the plane may incline in the opposite direction. If it be placed standing nearly upright, leaning to the right hand, it will move from west to east; and if it be placed perfectly upright it will not move at all. The causes of these phenomena are unknown, although there has been lack of hypothesis in explanation of them.

EARLY RISING.—Too many use the hours which ought to be appropriated to sleep for the purpose of reading or study, a practice commenced by the convenience of these quiet nightly vigils, but one which will be dearly paid for if long continued. The best time for a healthy exercise of the mind or body is in the early hours of the morning; and that both of these employments may be combined in daily practice, let one hour be first given to active exercise, as distinguished from the slow and listless motion of the pedestrian who knows that his health requires him to adopt this plan, but is glad when the duty is performed. One hour of this active motion will better fit him to apply the succeeding hour to mental improvement than two hours of less active motion, for it is with the muscles as with the mind—the benefit in either case arising more from the power exerted while engaged than from the time given. If it be objected that the noises of the early morning are not so congenial for abstraction from all outward objects, I will reply with the suggestion that a habit of concentration of the mental faculties should be made a primary element in reading or study. This ability of reading and studying amid surrounding noises is one that should be early taught in our schools, and will be found of great utility in after life, so liable as we are to be placed in situations where quiet is not to be obtained.



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55 To Merchants and Other Advertisers.

As the STANDARD has a very large circulation among the inhabitants of Utah Territory, independent of its extensive circulation in this State, strong inducements are offered to business men of this vicinity to favor us with their advertising patronage.

There is at present an immense amount of goods purchased by the people of Utah, and San Bernardino County Cal., in this city, at the former point also, the STANDARD will be read by the hundreds of emigrants who sojourn at that place on their way from the East. We call particular attention of Hotel keepers and others to these facts.

Those merchants who are already aware of the great and constantly increasing trade between the two cities of Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, can appreciate the advantages that are offered.

The cost of advertising will be made as low as can possibly be afforded.

The Western Standard.

SATURDAY, JULY 19.

## The Latter-Day Saints

Will hold public meetings at 11 A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at the PHARMACOLOGICAL HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson street. All who are desirous of investigating the principles of truth are cordially invited to attend.

## The Aspirants for the White House.

The Presidential race has commenced in good earnest, and the six contestants for the highest honor in the gift of the people are fairly on the track. All feel more or less confident of reaching the goal of their aspirations, and are profuse in their promises that they will maintain the principles of their party inviolate, and that no effort shall be spared on their part to preserve the integrity of the Constitution. Every effort will be made by the partisans of each to laud their candidate to the skies as the personification of every thing good and great, and that he is the man, above all others, to safely pilot the ship of State amid the breakers and shoals by which she is at present surrounded.

The nomination of James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate is received by his party with great delight, and they seem to be determined to lay aside their old causes of difference and unite cordially in the struggle for his election. His opponents admit that the Democratic party have made a wise selection in nominating him, as, in their opinion, he is the most available man in his party under present circumstances. They fully accord to him an irreproachable character in all the relations of private life. Mr. Emmet, of New York, a political opponent and the temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, in alluding to Mr. Buchanan's nomination says: "I have known Mr. Buchanan forty years. Some of the most pleasing reminiscences of my life are connected with my acquaintance with him. His personal character I must defend if assailed; but his political character I must declare hostility against." Mr. Lane, the President of the same Convention, in his speech on taking the chair, said that "he knew Mr. Buchanan well, and had not a word to say against him except that he bore the federal banner to the last. He opposed the war of 1812." The New York Tribune, one of the organs of the Republican party speaks of him thus:

"It is the vulgar presumption that journalists of one party habitually disparage the candidates of another, and seek to cover them with personal opprobrium. We believe the truth is just the reverse of this, and that the better class of journalists reluctantly suggest personal objections to the candidates they oppose, and greatly prefer that they should be men of unimpaired reputation and competent ability. It gives us pleasure to recognize in the Cincinnati nominee for President a man respectable in every personal relation—a good citizen and neighbor—a man of fair talents and unimpaired private character. Profoundly realizing that Mr. Buchanan's election would be in the highest degree disastrous to our country and prejudicial to the advance of Freedom and Justice throughout the world, we rejoice that our opposition to him will be tinged by no shade of personality, and that, in opposing the politician whom an overmastering love of power and place has led astray, we wage no war deo man."

John C. Breckenridge, the Democratic nominee, has been twice elected to Congress from Henry Clay's old district. The same paper in speaking about him says:

"He was among the most active and efficient supporters of the Nebraska bill, and his vote is recorded in its favor on its final passage."

"Mr. Breckenridge is not yet an old man, is a fluent talker, a good converser, and is popular with his party. His nomination will probably strengthen it in Kentucky, which it is making desperate efforts to carry next November."

The struggle will be a fierce one, and the majority seem to place a correct estimate on the strength of their antagonists. The Democratic and Republican parties appear, however, to be the most prominent at the present time; this is doubtless caused by the divisions among the Americans, the party having no less than three

candidates in the field nominated by as many different factions. The Republicans appear to be well aware of the great odds in favor of their opponents, and have made every exertion to obtain a unanimity of feeling; the prevailing sentiment throughout has been "every thing for the cause and nothing for men," and in this spirit the delegates have, in many instances, sacrificed their favorites without compunction to maintain the harmonious concert necessary to secure their triumph.

The N. Y. Herald is of the opinion that if this party is placed in power "they will make short work of Brigham Young, Mr. Fillmore's Governor and Mr. Pierce's Governor of Utah, with his ninety-six wives of all nations, and with the whole breed of his patriarchs and saints, with their twenty, ten, or half-dozen wives apiece." This may be the intention, as they have laid a plank in their platform that particularly covers polygamy and makes it both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit it and slavery in the Territories. We are consoled, however, with the reflection that "man proposes, but the Lord disposes," and that it will be as He thinks best, the platform of the Republican party to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have seen the business of making short work of Brigham Young and his associates so often undertaken and with such opposite results to those anticipated by those who attempted it, that we have lost all fear as to the effects of any such movement. We can console ourselves, as believers in the propriety of the doctrine of polygamy, with the knowledge that if it is a correct principle, one recognized by the Almighty, it will triumph in face of all opposition that may be brought to bear against it.

In the last resolution of the Republican Platform we find the following language:

"Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security."

Yet, with this resolution before their eyes, stating that they believe the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, and that they oppose all legislation impairing their security—they elsewhere declare it to be the right and duty of Congress to prohibit citizens of our common country, born and raised under her institutions, from having this privilege, because, forsooth, they have been sufficiently enterprising to push out and extend their country's domain by settling in new Territories! This may not be impairing the security of liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens; but we confess that it appears to us to be a prohibition of the liberty of conscience—a withdrawal of the equality of rights—a deprivation of the privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of these United States, whether residing under a Territorial or State Government, and can only be compared to the tyrannical assumption of power on the part of Great Britain in her treatment of the old colonies.

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah are believers in the doctrine of polygamy—it is part of their religion, and they believe it to be a doctrine approved of by the word of God; if the third resolution of the Republican platform is carried out, making it both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit its practice in the Territories, how can the sentiments contained in their last resolution about the liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens be maintained? It may be said that it is "a relic of barbarism," but we have yet to see or hear of the first successful attempt to prove that it was not a relic of a system confirmed by God's own word as being correct, and which He sanctioned by his approval in numerous instances. If this plank in their platform does not prove an unsound one, and one that, if they rely too much upon, will precipitate them to the ground, we shall be surprised.

THE TONE OF THE ENGLISH PAPERS.—The dismissal of Mr. Crampton had not reached England at the last accounts, although such an event was expected. A diversity of opinion is indulged in by the British papers relative to the consequences of such a move. The Times of the 3rd ult., thinks that even the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, which must immediately succeed it, by no means imply a state of war, or are even necessary prelude to that dire calamity. On the 4th, however, this same paper from further information it had received relative to this and the other questions in agitation, considered that war was becoming more imminent. The London News says:

"The aspect of the latest news from the United States is decidedly ugly. Still, we will not believe that the governments at London and Washington can be so insane as to risk a war, the results of which must be so tremendous, on such miserable grounds of quarrel as they are debating about."

It then appeals to the "good sense of American and Englishmen to prevent what it says would be nothing less than a 'civil war.'"

ARRIVALS.—Elders Thomas Clayton, P. A. H. F. Mitchell, Wm. B. Wright and Wm. Naylor, a portion of the company of Elders appointed on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, arrived in this city on Saturday last in good health and spirits.

## Consequences of Transgression.

Among the many truths brought to light by the revelation of the gospel of Jesus Christ one has been clearly proven in these days, that the man who practices iniquity can not long maintain a standing in the Church of God. Men may obtain light and intelligence—may have the heavens opened to their view and enjoy the visions of eternity—may have seen the lame leap as a hart, and the blind restored to sight, through the exercise of faith and the power bestowed upon the servants of God, yet after having witnessed and being the participants in all these blessings, if they pursue a course of wickedness, they will sooner or later fall into such darkness that truth and its accompanying blessings will no longer have any attractions for them, and they will be ready to forsake the Church of God which they formerly prized so highly, and use all the influence in their power to oppose it. Many are surprised that this should be the case—that those who have been zealous in propagating truth among mankind should afterwards become so embittered against it; and they are ready to believe because there are dissenters from the Mormons, a people who make great pretensions to knowledge relative to the truth of their system, that it must be a system of delusion and fraud, and that these dissenters are dupes who have just arrived at a knowledge of the imposition. Because men have been in possession of knowledge and have experienced much of the goodness and power of God, it does not necessarily follow that they will always be in possession of the same feelings, irrespective of their actions. Lucifer, the son of the morning, holding power and authority, blessed with knowledge and experience, fell into transgression, and became an angel of darkness, opposed to the Almighty and to all those who keep His commandments; and it is but reasonable to suppose that if he could fall by indulging in sin, man also by taking a similar course must be visited by similar consequences. The antagonism he manifests against the work of God is the same feeling that those who follow in his steps will have in a less degree towards that work whenever it is established upon the earth. This spirit of antagonism and persecution is a peculiarity that will always attend the Church of God in every age, and men will not rest contented unless they are devising some scheme to shed the blood of those who are engaged in its establishment. Especially is this the case with those who themselves have been partakers of the blessings following obedience to the commandments of God, but who have taken a course to forfeit them through their transgressions. The light within them has become darkness, and how great is that darkness!

The loss of the Spirit of the Lord and a relapse into darkness, are the inevitable consequences of a departure from or violation of the laws of God; and so long as men are fallible and give way to temptation, so long will there be those who will be found fighting against the Lord and against His work and His servants. Because there are dissenters from the Mormons is no evidence, then, that they are dupes, or that their system is an imposition, for were there no dissenters from it, it would be a strong evidence—so long as it is admitted that the people are liable to transgress—that it was not of God, as He could not, and be consistent, look upon sin with any degree of allowance.

By letter from Elder J. H. Hart, dated St. Louis, May 25th, says The Mormon, we are informed that upwards of 230 Saints, mostly Danish, under the presidency of Elder Canute Peterson, left that port on the 22d, by the steamer Admiral, for Florence, (Winter Quarters.)

THOMAS H. BENTON has come to the determination to accept the Democratic nomination for the office of Governor for the State of Missouri. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency determines his course, he says, in relation to the Governorship. He intends to proceed immediately to Mo., to canvass the State for that purpose.

WHITE INDIANS.—The news from Florida is, that the "Indians" who have been committing most of the outrages recently, for which the Seminoles were to be exterminated, were white men disguised as Indians. Two of the gang were caught by a party of volunteers; they confessed that they belonged to a regularly organized band of white men who disguise themselves as Indians, and who have been going about through the country plundering and murdering. Doubtless there are numerous cases of this kind, where crime has been committed on the credit of the Indians. The Indians have enough to answer for on their own account without having the sins of others to bear off; and when white men are so lost to every feeling of humanity as to be guilty of the atrocities committed recently in Florida, and take measures to have it laid upon the Indians, thereby bringing indignation and destruction upon a whole people, we think that no punishment can be too severe for such base wretches.

We are under obligations to J. W. Sullivan of the Post Office News Depot for files of Atlantic papers received by the Golden Age.

## EASTERN NEWS.

The news of the assault upon Mr. King of Wm., with the organization of the Vigilance Committee, and the arrest of Casey and Cora by that body, had reached the East, and created considerable feeling. The organization of the Committee was generally approved of as a work of necessity. The N. Y. Herald says, that under the present government, that city is rapidly drifting towards precisely the same state of things; and it predicts that they will soon need a revolution like that which has freed San Francisco. After giving a list of the evils with which they are cursed; corruption in their nominating conventions; public offices recklessly distributed; gambling houses and lottery offices by hundreds; and improper houses by thousands; with the thousands of blackguards who live by rapine, plunder and corruption, and who appoint all their officers, including their Judges and Mayor; the article is concluded with the inquiry, "What resource is there, under these circumstances, but in revolution?"

KANSAS DIFFICULTIES.—From Kansas the accounts are of a most gloomy nature; civil war is raging, and the blood of both parties has been shed in their fratricidal conflicts. A pitched battle was fought on the prairie between Bull Creek and Palmyra, fifteen miles from Lawrence, between a band of Missourians under the command of H. C. Pate, correspondent of the Missouri Republican, and a company of Free-State men. Three Missourians were killed, five wounded and twenty-one taken prisoners, including the leader of the band; they also captured numbers of horses and mules, Sharp's rifles, revolvers and so on. Two of the Free-State party were hurt. One Free-State man was mortally wounded by his friends. He was a prisoner in the hands of the Missourians at the time, and it is said, that he was placed in the front rank by them without arms. Three or four days after the fight the U. S. Dragoons arrived under the command of Col. Sumner, and released the prisoners taken by the Free-State men, restored the arms and horses captured on that occasion, and dispersed the Free-State men and a large body of their opponents under the command of Gen. Whitfield, which had left Westport, Missouri, to reinforce Capt. Pate. Neither party attempt to resist the troops of U. S. but when dispersed in one place unite again in another. At Leavenworth a pro-slavery Vigilance Committee had been formed, and were giving notices to the Free-State men to leave the Territory. Col. Sumner warned them to desist and commit no overt act. At Potawatamie creek five Pro-Slavery men were shot by the Free-State men while attempting to hang a Free-State man on a tree. The loss of the Free-State party in property stolen and destroyed at the sack of Lawrence is reported to be about \$200,000. Gov. Shannon's Proclamation calling upon the armed parties organized within the territory to disperse, and forbidding the entrance of all such into the Territory, is totally disregarded by both sides. The Washington Union states that forty men have been killed since hostilities commenced.

Several propositions have been offered to Congress for the pacification of Kansas. Mr. Trumbull proposes to annex the Territory to Nebraska. Mr. Clayton proposes to abolish the existing Territorial Legislature and elect a new one, the voters to be bona fide inhabitants of the Territory three months, and of their respective districts one month previous to the day of election. The people are authorized to form a State Government when the population shall have reached the number of 93,420. Mr. Crittenden's proposition was that the Senate recommend the President to request General Scott to repair to the scene of hostilities, and employ the authority and conciliation with which he is gifted in restoring tranquility to Kansas.

## THE KNOW NOTHING NOMINEE.

Mr. Fillmore has signified his acceptance of the American nomination. Of that party he says, that he believes it "of all political agencies now existing, to be alone possessed of power to silence agitation, and restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance." He was expected to leave England for New York on the 11th of June. Preparations are being made in New York by the authorities for his reception. His acceptance and presence may have a tendency to strengthen his division of the party.

## THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati, was in session five days. Mr. Buchanan was nominated on the fifth day and on the seventeenth ballot. The following is the result of the balloting for President:

Ballots	Buchanan	Pierce	Douglas	Cass
1st	1203	122	36	5
2nd	139	1104	314	6
3rd	1204	119	32	5
4th	144	119	32	5
5th	149	1104	31	6
6th	150	107	28	6
7th	144	89	28	6
8th	147	82	26	6
9th	142	87	26	6
10th	146	87	26	7
11th	150	89	26	6
12th	148	79	26	6
13th	150	79	26	6
14th	153	79	26	6
15th	153	79	26	6
16th	158	81	1184	41
17th	168	81	122	6

John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen on the second ballot for Vice-President. The following is the result of the first ballot:

John A. Quitman	69	J. C. Breckenridge	65
Lynn Boyd	38	Benj. Fitzpatrick	11
Aaron V. Brown	39	Hershall V. Johnson	51
James A. Bayard	31	Tristram Polk	5
Thomas J. Ruck	2	James C. Dobbin	13

The Hard and Soft delegations from New York each selected 35 men, which 70 were admitted as the New York delegation. Mr. Buchanan has written a letter in which he states that in accepting the nomination he accepts in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention; and that he is determined to confine himself throughout the canvass to that platform, believing that he has no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. "May we not hope," he says, "that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy?"

The Cincinnati convention did not recognize the construction of a Pacific Railroad as a plank of their platform, and refused to incorporate it in as such; on the remonstrance of the delegation from this State, however, a supplementary resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party recognizes the great importance in a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication by military and postal routes through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all proper Constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

It was passed amid great excitement, after the word "proper" had been inserted before "Constitutional power," by a vote of 305 over 77.

## THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

The Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia on the 17th of June. After the usual preliminaries, Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, was selected as President. Speeches were made by several leading men and much enthusiasm manifested. The Convention was in session three days. On the second day Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania submitted the platform to the Convention. It is tolerably long, and commences with a declaration of adherence to the Constitution, Declaration of Independence, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States; denies the authority of Congress, of Territorial Legislatures, or of any association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, under the present Constitution. The third Resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

The present Administration is arraigned for its Kansas policy throughout; and after enumerating all the wrongs which they contend have been committed, the fourth Resolution says: "It is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter." It declares in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; condemns the "Ostend Circular," and resolves "That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the Railroad;" also that appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, are authorized by the Constitution; and finally resolves "That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security." Each resolution was received with hearty applause, especially the one referring to Polygamy and Slavery.

Before the regular balloting commenced the names of Seward, McLean and Chase were withdrawn; subsequently, however, Judge McLean's name was again placed before the Convention. On the first ballot, John C. Fremont was nominated as candidate for the Presidency, by nearly a unanimous vote. On motion the vote was made unanimous, and Mr. Fremont was declared by the Chair the Candidate of the party for the office of President of the United States. The most intense excitement prevailed among the delegates upon this announcement. On the third day the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President on the first formal ballot. The N. Y. Herald, in alluding to the self-sacrificing magnanimity of Seward, McLean and Chase in withdrawing their names in advance of the first ballot: "never before, in any party Presidential Convention within our recollection, has this great idea of every thing for the cause and nothing for men been so strikingly illustrated. There is something in this ominous of a resolute and desperate fight with the Pierce and Buchanan Democracy, and no mistake."

ANTI-SLAVERY BING ON JULY 19. PAST. This party opposed to the Philadelphia nomination of Fillmore and Donelson—met in New York on the 12th of June. Proposals for co-operation passed between them and the Republican Convention in Philadelphia; but without any result. The Republicans were not anxious to co-operate, and the coolness with which they treated the proposition offended the Americans. Their nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency were: Nathaniel P. Banks, jun., of Mass., and Wm. F. Johnston, of Penn. A portion of the Convention becoming dissatisfied with the course that body was taking in "being guided by the councils, governed by the will, and its action referred to the decision of the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and thereby violating the integrity of the American party," bolted, and held a separate Convention, nominating R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, as candidate for the Presidency, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, for the Vice-Presidency.

## THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Padre Vill, Walker's Minister to Washington, left that city on the 19th of June, and is to proceed to Nicaragua on the 24th. Ill health, and a desire to confer with his government are the reasons assigned for his leaving. It is said that a special messenger will be sent to Nicaragua with the basis of a postal treaty designed to break up the Panama monopoly.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been but little or no excitement this week consequent upon the Vigilance Committee's movements. A mass meeting was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the public feeling relative to the immediate resignation of the present city and county officers. Large numbers congregated at the appointed time in front of the Montgomery Block. A resolution was adopted endorsing the sentiments contained in a petition addressed to these officers, requesting their immediate resignation. The officers of the meeting, thirty-three in number, were appointed a committee to wait on the officers and inform them of the wishes of the people, receive their answers, and report the result of their labors to an adjourned meeting to be held on the next Monday evening.

On Monday evening, the people having again convened in front of the Montgomery Block, the meeting was called to order by the President. He stated that the committee appointed at the previous meeting, had attended to the duties assigned them, had waited upon all the city and county officers, with two or three exceptions, in cases where the parties could not be found, and that the officials addressed had all declined acceding to the request to resign. Letters were read from most of them, and were received with groans and hisses. A series of resolutions were then read but the uproar was so great that very little could be heard by those around. The meeting was then declared adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. But the meeting did not dissolve; they wished to hear some speaking, and called for several persons. There were numerous individuals scattered throughout the assemblage who were determined to prevent any such attempt. They were speedily arrested, however, by the Vigilance Committee and conveyed to their rooms. After this the meeting became sufficiently quiet for several speakers to address the crowd.

On Monday morning A. A. Green and two of his brothers were arrested by a detachment of the Committee, and conveyed to the rooms. A number of the members of the Committee, some on horseback and some in carriages, went out to where Green and his brothers resided, near the Mission, and conveyed them to the city in a carriage.

A Democratic mass meeting to ratify the Democratic Nominations for President and Vice President was held in the Plaza on Tuesday evening. Several thousand persons were present and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Fireworks were let off in great abundance; tar barrels were burnt and a salute of a hundred guns was fired from Telegraph Hill. Speeches were made by several individuals.

Mr. Hopkins is said to be slowly recovering, and the spread of the erysipelas is arrested.

THE plague of grasshoppers has again appeared in various parts of Mexico. Near Cordova, State of Vera Cruz, the people made a regular campaign against them, and succeeded in killing one hundred and ninety-two acres, which at the rate of 430,000 grasshoppers per acre, would make the number killed more than four hundred millions. A wholesale slaughter with a vengeance.

WE learn from an exchange that Jas. J. Strang, was shot on the 19th of June by two of his followers, at Beaver Island, Lake Michigan. The assassins were arrested. No further particulars given.

SNOOTINESS IN NEVADA.—A man named Jas. Downing was shot, at his shop on Wednesday morning, by a brother-in-law, John Walsh. The cause assigned is family difficulties. Shortly after considerable excitement was produced by a collision between a party of miners and ditch owners, in which twenty-five shots were fired and one man wounded. There is great excitement in Nevada about these occurrences. (S. P. O'Rourke, editor of an old Nevada paper, writes to the Standard, July 19th, 1856.)



## Correspondence.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

LETTER No. 1.

For the Western Standard:

G. S. L. CITY, May 20th, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER GEORGE:

I have thought that I would venture upon an attempt, as much as it may be at variance with the former course of my life, to contribute to paper some of my thoughts on the subject of that salvation that has for years engaged our attention and formed the object of all our labors and unremitting toil. In treating this matter it is not my design to attempt any departure from that simplicity of reasoning that shall keep the matter constantly within the range of the capacity of the masses who may read. It is not my object in this notice of the subject to trouble those who read with an extensive array of scriptural evidences in relation to man and his condition in his present or his prospective existence, for this has been done again and again; but rather by calling their attention to some of those reasons that are learned by reading man instead of books, lead the mind to that comprehension of the truth, and of God, which is eternal life.

When the declaration is made to us that we are to be, or can be saved, it presupposes the existence of an evil or evils from which we are to be delivered, which deliverance, when consummated, will constitute all of salvation that we expect or seek. By reference to the Scriptures we might find these evils variously described, as the effect of the fall, the results of sin; but for our present purpose, it matters not so much how man became what he is, and as he is, as to know truthfully his condition, and what will save him from the evils that afflict humanity as we find it in the history of ourselves, as revealed in our experience.

In looking for the cause or causes of our miseries and sorrow, if we search for them in detail as connected with the actions of our lives, individually or collectively, we find that ignorance is the parent fountain of all the evils that afflict our race. If the inquirer should ask the reasons for this conclusion, they are found not only by reading man as he is, but in the course that Jesus, our great High Priest, adopted in ministering the same salvation to the erring sons of earth; what can be more to the point than his definition of eternal life, "which," says he, "is to know the only living and true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This definition, in connection with the course pursued with his apostles, are evidences that the great objects of his mission into the world to save mankind was attained, if attained at all, by the communicating of knowledge or comprehension of the truth. But, says the querist, did he not teach and command others also to teach a certain form of doctrine? This he did; but what was the object of this form of doctrine? Simply to lead men to the truth, which would, when gained, save them. Thus, by considering what Jesus declares to be eternal life, and the means chosen for its attainment as the remedy, ignorance must have been; and now is the disease.

In regarding ignorance as the parent fountain of evil in the conduct of men, our minds may become enlightened by considering the principle that influences us in all the transactions of life in which our judgments are called into exercise; this principle of appreciation—the result of knowledge possessed—is that by which the profit or loss, the right or wrong, of any matter, principle or enterprise, is determined. The same by which we determine the relative value of things possessing the same or different values. In illustration of this principle we would inquire in monetary matters, why does not the skillful financier pay a larger for a less amount of money? The answer is at hand, he knows the greater is the more valuable. What is it, then, that saves him from insolvency and ruin? The answer is, his knowledge. In looking still further at the operation of this principle, we ask the vicious and corrupt, why they pursue their evil course. They are in pursuit of the same gratification of their wishes that constitutes the object of pursuit with the virtuous and good, only in a different way.

For further illustration we will introduce one instance from the Scriptures. From them we learn that Jesus was on a certain time tempted by the arch-deceiver of our race, yet he did not sin. Some doubt may be ready without thought to say, that he was God; therefore, he did not sin in entertaining for a moment the propositions of his enemy. I would here inquire of the reader, did you ever think of the relative value of what Jesus possessed, as heir of all things, and that which the Devil offered him, even had he owned it to have given? To the wealth of Jesus, as the Son of God, there was no bounds; what comparison, then, between what was offered as the price of disobedience, and that secured by obedience to the will of the Father? It is not that of the mote to the mountain, or the single drop to the plentiful shower, but in the vastness of the disparity all comparison is lost. Then, did Jesus blindly reject the money offer of the Devil of the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them? The answer is, he did not. When we seek for aught he could have gained by yielding to the temptation, we seek in vain, for if he was heir of all things what was then his left in the wide range of universal creation, that was not already his own? So we see that the Devil showed himself not only a fool, if he thought with one little world to seduce the Son of God, but also a knave, by offering to give or sell to him that which he, Jesus, already owned.

Here, then, is the principle brought to light, which exalted the Son of God, beyond and above the power of temptation. He was in the first place made heir of all things, and his appreciation of this fact, gave him the knowledge that there was nothing to gain that was not his own by pursuing the course undeviatingly in which he was traveling. And further, if we ask the virtuous of mankind, why he pursues so eagerly the phantom of his golden hopes; we are told, it is because in the line of his pursuit, it is supposed to be found, in the greatest possible abundance, the treasure he seeks. Return from the disciple of mankind, and ask of the devotee to the soul-enlightening and elevating principles of eternal truth, what is the life that binds him with more than the tenacity of life to that pursuit which engages all his powers, although his path is thickly beset with dangers in all their varied forms, from the loss of friends, and name, and fame, and not unfrequently the martyr's death. What, we ask, in the midst of all this sacrifice and suffering, and unremitting toil, supports the disciple of universal truth? With a face radiant with the benign smile of contentment and peace, from the midst of the surrounding storm, he answers, "the fulness of all things, that constitute happiness, goodness and glory, are the reward of my patient endurance." This being the fact, what is there left to reward other pursuits? Nought, but the wreck of disappointed hopes and blasted expectations.

Here, the life spring of the divine inspiration of Heaven's eternal truth is brought forth in its own simplicity before the mind, as the pursuit of happiness in the only legitimate channel in which it may be found, is the strong reason for not departing from, or changing his course, who seeks this richest of Heaven's treasures. While contemplating this subject in the light of truth, as it flashes on the mind, how vividly are brought to our remembrance the strength of Jesus, with his mighty comprehension of truth, to withstand the wily attacks of his arch foe, and then the weakness of a Peter, with his limited understanding of the same principle, who to avoid the opprobrium attached to being a disciple of his best and greatest friend, denied him with bitter cursing, yet subsequently rejoiced to die for the truth, thus demonstrating the strength and potency imparted by a comprehension of the truth.

AMASA LITMAN.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

From our Correspondent:

G. S. L. CITY, May 16th, 1856.

BROTHER GEORGE:

I have for some time past felt impressed to write you a few lines, although very much occupied with business, and having acknowledged the receipt of your last. Several numbers of the *Western Standard* came per last California mail, which were perused by us with much interest. As printers, of course, the general appearance and mechanical execution were first subjected to examination, the result of which, I am happy to inform you, was highly creditable to the taste and skill of our recent graduates and worthy fellow laborers in the "art which preserves all arts"—yourself, brothers Bull and Wilkie.

Of the editorial department, you will not deem it flattery—for we do not condescend to use it—when I say, our unanimous decision was, that its tone and character were such as would honor wiser and more experienced hands.

We do rejoice, that upon the coast of the Pacific there is now a "Standard" raised, upon whose folds shall be inscribed "Truth and Liberty"—truth for the honest in heart who delight therein, and liberty proclaimed to all the world—freedom from tyranny and wrong. Let its broad folds be unfurled to the dwellers in the golden land; and may it continue to float while the great cause of human redemption requires an ensign on the far west coast of the Pacific.

The work in which we are engaged is one well calculated to call into action every faculty of man. If he has perseverance, here is a field requiring it, and that the most indomitable. Has he a large and comprehensive mind? Mormonism comprehends all truth—from its depths if you can. Is he a philanthropist? Where does philanthropy find a richer reward than that secured to the faithful Elder, going forth, trusting in his God, to teach salvation, elevate and celestially exalt mankind?

Mormonism, so called, is emphatically a practical, plain, every day religion, or principle of action, if you please. In its common acceptance, religion is, with the Mormons, an obsolete term; they are not a very religious people, and the world know it; there's no use in saying we are! We trample upon the traditions of our fathers with unaccountable impunity—tear down the high bulwarks of Christian propriety, and establish laws and institutions which are odious in the eyes of the self-aggrandized and most enlightened nineteenth century.

So let it be. When truth sweeps away the mists of ages, and exposes the follies of the fathers, the errors of the time, let them slide, we have no further use for them, so far as they conflict with truth; we will substitute light for darkness, good for evil; we will lay judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and establish justice and equity in the earth. And who shall hinder? Shall foul calumny and misrepresentation retard truth in its progress? No, not for one moment. "To correct misrepresentation, we adopt self-representation." And when truth is represented by truth, error not only is shorn of its renown, but becomes subservient to the truth.

We may revert to the past. Through an almost overwhelming tide of opposition and cruelty; this people have dashed forward; sometimes like the ship in the midst of the ocean, totally obscured between the mountain waves of persecution; yet soon she appears, proudly careering upon the summit of the wave, unharmed, and prepared again to encounter the formidable surge, of even a tenfold magnitude.

Every effort to scatter and extinguish may not say exterminate the Latter-Day Saints has directly resulted in placing them in a more favorable position to promulgate their doctrines, and to assume that relation among the nations of the earth to which the very elements which constitute their power entitle them.

The past has conclusively shown that the Latter-Day Saints are capable of governing themselves as well, at least, as any other people. When a people, small in number comparatively, have legitimately attained unto wisdom and power sufficient to govern themselves, to suppress crime, promote union and peace, and establish wholesome laws among themselves, they are qualified to govern by the same principles, a state, a kingdom, a continent, or a world. And if "truth must prevail," then must the principles of Mormonism be extended over the whole earth; and then, not till then, can peace and good will prevail, and the nations be governed in righteousness.

Whence come wars and contentions? From false principles of government. Mankind are plunged into distress, and seas of blood have flowed from their veins because there were none to govern the nations and rule in equity. Kings have obtained their thrones by the shedding of innocent blood; and Presidents have gained the executive chair thro' intrigue; policy, politics, corruption and bribery have exalted the polltroon to the office of emolument and honor. Have such sought the people's will with single eye? Impossible. For a mote in another's eye, a jealousy, a revenge, millions of the human race have had to wring out their hearts' blood to satisfy the base designs of their unrighteous rulers. "When the wicked rule the people mourn," but "righteousness exalteth a nation."

Shall this people, who have realized the blessings of righteous government, submit to the authority of pusillanimous demagogues, who regard not truth, neither the sacred Constitution which as a rich legacy has been left us by our fathers? Never. This we revere—it is all they have left—they are gone, and if the spirit of their institutions has fled from the hearts of many, we would still retain it, and honor their memory by even greater achievements than their own, under the guarantee and protection of the Constitution.

Inspired by this spirit, the inhabitants of Utah have presented their petition for admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State; and from the attainment of this desirable consummation, we are confident that no honorable, high minded patriot would desire to exclude us. To parties and factions,

we say, Union is our motto; division forms no part of our policy. We stand upon the platform of the Constitution. We will maintain good men, and measure calculated to promote the weal of the whole country. Upon no other basis does Utah ask for admission to the Union.

Respectfully, In the Gospel,

JAMES MCKINNEY.

FROM GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

[Extracts from a letter from Elder Wm. Taylor to the Editor.]

G. S. L. CITY, May 29th, 1856.

BROTHER GEORGE:

I set down to write, and then I thought of your Prospectus, the large figures and flattering offers you made those who would subscribe for your anticipated paper, the *Western Standard*, thought I will be able to fill that bill out of the materials that he can find in this far-off western country? There was scarcely any thing to be thought of that you did not promise us, if we would take your paper, (I say us, because I sent you my name); but before we had hardly time to digest the bill, or prepare our appetites, here it came in bold relief, showing itself in flying colors; and I must say that it did justice to all that it promised—tastefully got up, spicy matter, and withal neatly and mechanically executed. You are rightly entitled, brother George, to the appellation of Mr. Editor, and I should have addressed you as such, but our old and familiar acquaintance and long and established friendship, warranted me in being more familiar.

I feel to say may God bless you, and give you strength and wisdom for every emergency, that you may accomplish a good work, and return in peace to a land of peace, as this truly is, although Satan may howl, and our enemies on the outside may howl around, and belch out their venom and corruption, yet we know whom we serve, and who will still protect His own. And although they have sunk us in Salt Lake, and starved us to death by famine through destruction by grasshoppers and drouth, yet we are here. I suppose we have nine lives; at all events we have got sufficient term firm left to produce as well as it has done since we have lived here.

The weather has been more favorable this spring than usual, good showers of rain falling once or twice a week; still we are willing to acknowledge a little fire with all the smoke—some have had to go rather short of Johnny-cake;—this is all right, we will better appreciate plenty when it comes.

The general health is good, prospects are good, and not a grasshopper to be seen. Business is slack at present, and scarcely any thing is being done at the Public Works. Money is rather scarce, flour is from 6 to 12 cents, pork 25, potatoes \$1.50 per bushel, and wheat from 2 to \$3, when it can be got, but not much in market; imported goods about as usual. Cattle, per yoke, average from \$75 to \$125, cows from \$25 to \$50; horses from \$50 to \$150, and mules about the same.

Captain Ballo's Music Hall, and the new Court House are covered in; the foundation for the large, new School House in the 14th Ward is also finished. If you stay as long in California as you did on the Islands, you will need a guide to show you the city, the improvements will be so great. The outer settlements are forcing in, and are all in a prosperous condition.

The California mail arrived on the 24th, I need not send you the particulars as you are already in possession of its contents. Brother Richards is diligent in circulating the *Standard* in this place, I admire your choice in appointing him; he is active and will do his best. I must conclude. Give my respects to all; yours, &c.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From our Correspondent:

HONOLULU, OAHU, H. I.,

June 12th, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER CANNON:

As a mail leaves to day on the *Gen. Wool* for San Francisco, I thought I would drop you a few lines, although I have very little to write, having written to you a few days ago; you will also see brother Silas S. Smith, who will tell you all the news up to the time he left; but as I have since received some letters from the Elders, I may have a few additional items.

The first is from the gathering place on Lualaba; the news from there is of a gloomy nature. The brethren there, and in fact the whole mission, have sustained a serious loss, by the burning of the house, owned by the Church, in which the brethren lived. This sad affair took place on the 3d inst, and was caused by some sparks of fire being blown from the hands of an individual who was passing, and which, landing in the dry grass of the house, ignited, and the whole was soon in a blaze. There were two persons in the house—brother Linn and a lad named Hunt. Brother Johnson had gone to Laina, and brother Partridge was some distance from the house, and ere he could reach it, it was almost too late to save any thing; he, with much effort, however, succeeded in saving two trunks and a carpet sack, and all the rest were consumed. Those who have lost trunks, are, President Smith, Joseph Smith, William W. Cluff and W. B. Rogers, while this is a great loss to all, it is particularly so to these Elders, having lost their books, papers, letters, journals, more or less clothing, together with many mementos of home and friends. Of course, no estimate can be made of the value of property lost, as it was principally of that kind which cannot be replaced at any cost. The building was a good one, and will cost considerable to replace it, and will be a hard job at present.

I received a letter from H. P. Richards this morning, dated Wailuku, Maui; he feels well, and is busily engaged in the work of the ministry. He devotes a portion of his time to teaching a school at Wailuku. He says that many of the Saints feel well, yet many are very careless.

The reports from the Kohala, Hawaii, conference are good; the brethren baptized nine on their first visit through the branches, and the Saints, generally speaking, feel well.

My communication in answer to the *Polymerist's* version of B. Guise's statements appeared last Saturday, and if I forward you a copy.

The *Los Herald* of yesterday contains a letter purporting to be written from a native woman in San Bernardino; I will forward you a copy.

Times continue rather dull here, yet better than they were. Some preparations are being made for the celebration of the Royal nuptials on the 19th inst. I believe the Legislators adjourned yesterday, at least I have heard so. If such was the case, it was done more privately than it was last year.

The brethren here are all well, and wish a remembrance to you. As I have nothing more to say I will close praying the Lord to bless and qualify you for your arduous duties, at which I am much interested. Remember me to Mrs. C., brother R. and W., and would desire to exclude us. To parties and factions,

all inquiring friends, and receive for yourself an assurance of my continued confidence and respect.

Believe me as ever

Your brother, &amp;c.,

JOHN T. CANNON.

## News from the Interior.

TRIAL OF SKILL. A trial of skill between two "crack shots" of our city came off day before yesterday, says the *California American*, at the ranch of T. O. Selby, Esq., below the R street levee. The shooting was between Dr. Downes and T. O. Selby, with the Doctor's Wesson rifle—distance two hundred yards, at a target of two and a half inches diameter. They fired ten shots each. Five of Selby's went center shot, and could be covered with a dime, the other five ranged from a half to three-quarters of an inch from the centre. Nine of Dr. Downes' shots were center shot, all broken in together, and could be covered with half a dollar; the whole ten shots could be covered with a dollar.

This was such shooting as we never saw before, and the marksmen may well be proud of it. The Doctor has borne the palm for years as being the best rifle shot in the State, but Selby crowds him narrowly; and the fact that the rifle was the Doctor's favorite rifle and new to Selby, gave the Doctor a slight advantage. The Doctor is ready to challenge any man or any two men in the State, to shoot against Selby and himself, any distance from 100 to 1,000 yards, for a thousand dollars. We should like to see the challenge taken.

HAY AND GRAIN BURNED. On Wednesday last, as one of the steamboats was coming up the Sacramento river, says the *Shasta Courier*, some two miles below Tehama, a spark from her chimney blew into a large hay stack, on the east bank of the river, and soon destroyed a considerable amount of hay. From some cause, perhaps from the burning of the hay, a wheat field caught fire, and destroyed one hundred acres of wheat, also between seventy-five and one hundred acres of barley. The wheat and barley fields were situated near Deer creek, and the property of Mr. Guecke.

A man called Paddy, an old resident at Sutter Slough, has been found murdered. His body was chopped to pieces. Two men in the neighborhood, who had a difficulty with him, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

The Sacramento Union has received from Birchville, Nevada county, a curious specimen of granite, fifteen feet below the surface. In it petrified sprigs of grass and delicate leaves are imbedded. Some scientific persons have pronounced the specimen "aborescent crystal of magnesia."

## ARRIVAL OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

The steamship *Argo*, from Liverpool June 4th, says the *N. Y. Herald*, brings us four days later news from Europe. It will be seen by the extracts which we make from the London papers that great excitement continued to prevail in England on the subject of the pending difference with this country. All the English journals deprecate a conflict between the two nations as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall humanity; and the London *News* says that such a contest could only be regarded in the light of a civil war. The London and Paris money markets of course re-echo sensitively the doubts and hopes expressed by the newspapers, and exhibit a constant tendency to fluctuation. The failure of M. Henri Place, formerly a member of the well known banking house of Noel & Place, and one of the administrators of the Credit Mobilier, has had a very depressing influence on the French funds. His liabilities are about three-quarters of a million sterling, and his available assets are exceedingly small. The administration of the Credit Mobilier will, however, suffer but slightly from M. Place's failure. Austria and Sardinia are firing paper broadsides at each other, preliminary to a more serious contest. Count Bui has issued a counter circular to that of Count Cavour on the Italian question, in which he declares that all the disorders that prevail in Italy are to be attributed to the influence of Piedmont. The feeling between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg does not seem to be of a more friendly character; the visit of the *Czar* to Berlin being regarded as a demonstration against Austria. Having adjusted, after his own fashion, the peace of Europe, Louis Napoleon is now presiding over a congress of foreign and domestic bulls at the great international cattle show in the Champs Elysees. He probably wishes to try his hand in experiments on the amalgamation of races, preparatory to realizing his scheme of universal dominion.

By the arrival of the steamship *America*, says the *Herald*, we have dates to June 7th. The anxiety in England on the subject of Mr. Crampton's anticipated dismissal had become intense, and in both Houses of Parliament interpellations had been put to Ministers to elicit information in regard to it. Lord Palmerston stated that news had been received through an indirect source, by the Cunard steamer which left Halifax on the 22d, that Mr. Crampton had received his passport, but that the intelligence had not been confirmed by the steamer which left New York on the 24th. The government was not, therefore, in the possession of any official information on the subject. On the Central American question his Lordship again stated that no reply had as yet been received to the proposition by the English government to refer the matter to arbitration. The French Emperor through the *Morning Post*, which is considered his London organ, claims the credit of having used every effort to remove the unhappy complications. The conduct of the *Comte de Sardinie*, and the *Comte de Chambord*, are evidences of the sincerity of this declaration. The foundations at Lyons and other parts of France had caused an immense destruction of property. Ten millions of francs had been voted for the relief of the sufferers, and the Emperor had left for the provinces to superintend the distribution of the money. The liabilities of M. Place, late administrator of the Credit Mobilier, were estimated at eighteen millions of francs.

The Italian question is becoming so critical that Count Cavour is obliged to undertake another journey to Paris. It is said that Mazzini has announced his intention of retiring from political life, and ending the remainder of his days in America. Our readers will be glad to learn that the new submarine telegraph cable, which is to form the first link in the connection between London and New York, left London on the 2d of June. It will be laid down across the Gulf of St. Lawrence towards the end of this or the beginning of next month, and it is expected that the whole line will be in successful operation within a year and a half.

The fleet by Spain to Mexico is reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes and four steamers.

By the latest arrivals from England, we are informed that the departure of vessels of war from different dockyards bound to the Canadian coast.

Count Ostroff, on the part of several thousand Poles, has addressed a lengthy circular to Count Walewski, of France, on the subject of their country and its relation to the other powers represented in the Paris Conference.

General Kolinski lately made an attack, in the columns of the *Invalide Russ*, upon the policy of Prince Gortchakoff, which led to the battle of Alma. The latter has just replied through the same channel. This species of controversy is new to the Russian press.

## From Mexico.

We make the following extracts from the *Chronicle*, translated from the Mexican papers up to June 28th. The Indians have made new depredations in the State of Zacatecas. Three hundred barbarians attacked the Department of Masapul, and one hundred and fifty dragoons were immediately dispatched to protect those quarters. The report of the discovery of rich mines in the territory ceded to the United States by the Gadsden treaty, wants confirmation. Among others, an emerald mine is said to be discovered which was already worked in the time of Cortez. Also on the high roads a number of these robbers were taken, but others remain unhung, among them are the followers of a priest who continually assails the diligence of Fructos.

The latest papers from Guatemala mention that said state has agreed with the Republic of Honduras and San Salvador to land an army against Nicaragua, to aid Costa Rica in expelling Walker.

A plan for the establishment of free schools has been submitted to the President, though the clergy is very much opposed to it.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Business in Valparaiso is reported as small and unsatisfactory. Imports were heavy, and sales limited. Congress was to open at Santiago on the 1st of June. It is supposed that Sr. Montt will be re-elected, without opposition as President of Chile. The treaty of friendship and free commerce between the Argentine Republic and Chile was concluded and promulgated on the 30th of April.

A portion of the Railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago, the Capital of Chile, has been opened, and the first trip was performed over the road with the new locomotive "Adelante"; the carriages were filled with ladies and gentlemen from Valparaiso.

## Panama.

We learn that the steamship *Golden Age*, brought to this place, says the *Panama Star*, a few suspicious persons who were banished from San Francisco, by order of the Vigilance Committee.

Now, whilst we applaud the action of that body, in ridiculing San Francisco of all such characters, we regret against their being thus turned loose in this community. They had much better be sent to Walker, as in the language of Falstaff, "they are fit food for bullets."

We would suggest to the Vigilance Committee that when they issue an order hereafter for the immigration of such customers, they will designate some other place than this for the immigrating party to take up their quarters in. Meantime we suggest to the authorities and residents here to adopt immediate steps to allow the aforesaid immigrants to go on their way rejoicing to some more suitable place.

It is with deep regret, we called upon to announce the demise of our respected contemporary, Senor Jose Anjel Santos, for many years past editor of the *Panama* of this city.

No news from Walker. The yellow fever had carried off sixty of the crew of the frigate *Mohawk* at Port Royal, and she had left for Halifax. Over one thousand troops are reported on their way from San Salvador to join General Rios against Walker. Report says that these troops had reached Chinandagua, twelve miles from Rocio, at last advice.

## From Oregon.

By the arrival of the steamer *Columbia*, dates have been received from Oregon up to July 12th.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

A correspondent of the *Statesman* writing from Portland, says: Gen. Palmer has now, by the assistance of various companies of volunteers, and also the U. S. troops, collected on the military reserve near this place, something over one thousand Indians, all of whom (Providence permitting), will be immediately removed to the permanent Indian reserve set apart for them, north of the Umpqua river.

The notorious chief, Old John, will not accept of any terms except those of a belligerent character, and he has associated himself and band with a few other bands occupying the coast south of Rogue river, with the determination to fight until they are "cleaned out."

The Indians had destroyed property to the amount of \$125,000 on Gold Beach, at the mouth of Rogue river.

From the *Dallas Oregonian* of July 12th, gets the following intelligence:

DALLAS, July 6th, 1856. Major Layton, commanding the Oregon volunteers, left this post on the 25th inst., intending to go and see some Indians that were reported in the vicinity of John Day's river. He took with him only seventy-five men, rank and file. An express arrived yesterday, from his command, stating that he had found a large band of hostile Indians, numbering 400 or 500. He stated in his dispatch that his little command "is in a tight place," and he desires more volunteers, and a requisition for more powder and shot. He says he is 125 miles from this post, and within 40 miles of Kamia's whole army.

Col. Shaw, with a command of about 200 mounted volunteers, belonging to Washington Territory, arrived at Wauke Walla on or near the 20th of June, having made the passage of the Cascade mountains through the Naches pass. He encountered no force of Indians on the route. Two Indian guides made their escape from him while he was in the mountains. An expressman who came down from his camp on the 4th, reports having seen a party of apparently hostile Indians a little below the mouth of the Umatilla. They were in possession of some horses and cattle.

A man named Joshua Barto was killed at Tyk Valley by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of A. Q. Church.

The general news in reference to the crops is favorable; the prospects are good for a bountiful harvest.

## San Francisco Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

and all other commodities in the market.

Bread.

Pilot, in barrel, per lb. 7 1/2 - 8

Crackers, in tin 7 - 10

Rice and Shoes.

Men's Kip Boots, 18 inch 32 1/2 - 35

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## The Deaf Aunt and the Deaf Wife.

I HAD an aunt coming to visit me for the first time since my marriage, and I don't know what evil genius prompted the wickedness which I perpetrated toward my wife and my ancient relative.

"My dear," said I to my wife, on the day before my aunt's arrival, "you know Aunt Mary is coming to-morrow; well, I forgot to mention a rather annoying circumstance with regard to her. She's very deaf; and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. It will be rather inconvenient, but I know you will do every thing in your power to make her stay agreeable."

Mrs. S. announced her determination to make herself heard, if possible.

I then went to John T., who loves a joke about as well as any person I know of, and told him to be at the house at six P. M. on the following evening, and felt comparatively happy.

I went to the railroad depot with a carriage next night, and when I was on my way home with my aunt, I said:

"My dear aunt," there is one rather annoying infirmity that Anna (his wife) has, which I forgot to mention. She's very deaf, and although she can hear my voice, to which she is accustomed, in its ordinary tones, yet you will be obliged to speak extremely loud in order to be heard. I am very sorry for it.

Aunt Mary, in the goodness of her heart, protested that she rather liked speaking loud, and to do so would afford her great pleasure.

The carriage drove up; on the steps was my wife, in the window was John T., with a face as utterly solemn as if he had buried all his relatives that afternoon.

I handed out my aunt; she ascended the steps. "I am delighted to see you," shrieked my wife, and the policeman on the opposite sidewalk started, and my aunt nearly fell down the steps.

"Kiss me, my dear," howled my aunt, and the hall lamp clattered, and the windows shook as with the fever and ague. I looked at the window. John had disappeared. Human nature could stand it no longer, I poked my head into the carriage, and went into strong convulsions.

When I entered the parlor, my wife was holding Aunt Mary to take off her hat and cape; and there sat John with his sober face.

Suddenly, "Did you have a pleasant journey?" went off my wife like a pistol, and John nearly jumped to his feet.

"Rather dusty," was the response, in a war-whop, and so the conversation continued.

The neighbors for blocks around must have heard it. When I was in the third story of the building, I heard every word.

In the course of the evening, my aunt took occasion to say to me—

"How loud your wife speaks. Don't it hurt her?"

I told her all deaf persons talked loudly, and that my wife, being used to it, was not affected by the exertion, and that Aunt Mary was getting along very nicely with her.

Presently my wife said, softly—

"Alf, how very loudly your aunt talks."

"Yes," said I, "all deaf persons do."

"You're getting along with her finely, she hears every word you say."

And I rather think she did.

Elated at their success in being understood, they went at it hammer and tongs till every thing on the mantle-piece clattered again, and I was seriously afraid of a crowd collecting in front of the house. But the end was near.

My aunt being of an investigating turn of mind, was desirous of finding out whether the exertion of talking so loud was not injurious to my wife. So—

"Doesn't talking so loud strain your lungs?" said she, in an unearthly whisper, for her voice was not as musical as it was when she was young.

"It's an exertion," shrieked my wife.

"Then why do you do it?" was the answering scream.

"Because—because—you can't hear if I don't," squealed my wife.

"What?" said my aunt, fairly rivaling a railroad whistle this time.

I began to think it time to evacuate the premises, and looking round and seeing John gone, I stepped into the back parlor and there he lay, flat on his back, with his feet at right angles to his body, rolling from side to side, with his face poked into his ribs and a most agonizing expression of countenance, but not uttering a sound. I immediately and involuntarily assumed a similar attitude, and I think that, from the relative position of our feet and head, and our attempts to restrain our laughter, apoplexy must have inevitably ensued, if a horrible groan, which John gave vent to in his endeavor to suppress his risibility, had not betrayed our hiding place.

In rubes my wife and aunt, who, by this time, comprehended the joke, and such a scolding as I then got I never got before, and I hope never to get again.

I know not what the end would have been if John, in his endeavors to appear respectful and sympathetic, had not given vent to such a groan and a horse laugh that all gravity was upset, and we screamed out in concert.

I know it was very wrong, and all that, to tell such falsehoods, but I think Mrs. Ople herself

would have laughed if she had seen Aunt Mary's expression when she was informed that her hearing was defective.

AN EXPERIMENT.—We heard a good story concerning a certain town liquor agency not a hundred miles from Hartford which will do to print. A free and easy looking customer applied to the storekeeper for a pint of rum, "for mechanical purposes." It was furnished him and he disappeared, but not long afterwards again presented himself at the counter for another pint.

"What are you going to do with this?" asked the bar tender.

"O," said the customer, "we are using it for mechanical purposes, just down here in the next street."

The liquor was measured out, paid for, and disappeared. In the course an hour the same customer once more appeared for a third pint. This, the agent thought best to refuse him until he was better satisfied of the use to which it was to be appropriated.

"What are you doing with so much rum?"

"O, it is all right; a party of us are trying an experiment, and are obliged to use this to carry it out successfully."

The agent handed out the liquor, and asked, as his customer received it, "What is your experiment?"

"Why, the fact is," said Mr. Coon, jamming the bottle safely into his pocket, "a couple of us are trying to see if we can get drunk on your liquor. We have punished a quart of it so far without much success, and either we or rum will have it upon this bottle."

TIT FOR TAT.—A courtier who boasted that he would "put down Beaumarchais, originally a watchmaker, but afterwards the music master and favorite of the royal daughters of Louis Quinze, stopped him one day in the midst of a large group of persons, when he was just coming out of the royal apartment in court dress, and presented a superb watch to him.

"Sir," said the courtier, "since you know all about watchmaking, would you be kind enough just to look at my watch; it is out of order."

"Sir," quietly replied Beaumarchais, "since I have given up attending to watches, I have become very awkward."

"Pray, sir, do not refuse to oblige me."

"As you will; but I warn you that I am very awkward."

On this he took the watch, held it up, under pretext of examining it, and let it drop on the floor; then, making a low bow to the other—

"Sir," said he, "I warned you of my extreme awkwardness," and passed on, leaving the other to pick up the fragments of his broken watch.

PRACTICAL JOKE OF AN INDIAN.—A trader in Michigan being annoyed by a half-drunk Indian threatened to burn his bottle next time he brought it with him. A few days afterwards, the Indian appeared with his pint flask, which the trader instantly seized and thrust into the stove, the Indian making a hasty retreat. A loud explosion followed, the stove, the windows and the trader all flying in different directions. The Indian quietly looking in, observed, "next time white man burn whiskey bottle, he better see that Dupont's brand isn't on it." Smart boy!

A SERIOUS OBJECTION TO BUCHANAN.—An "Ex-Old Maid" writes to the New York Evening Post the following letter. She draws a touching picture of the desolation of the White House in the occupancy of a bachelor:

To the Editors of the Evening Post: The Presidential chair (I presume that is sufficiently capacious,) should at any rate be occupied by a complete human being, and this fact, of itself, should dispose summarily of the claims of the more or less honorable Buchanans; for if there is one principle more clearly settled than any other, it is that an Old Bachelor is at most but a Half Man; and how can such a person make more than a Half-President? Now, sir, it is bad enough to have a man at the head of the White House who is destitute of a backbone; but to have one who, in addition to this anatomical defect, has the moral defect of being destitute of his most natural and essential complement—a wife—would be truly monstrous. Imagine the disgrace of having our National Palace converted into a Bachelor's Den; our National Fire poked by a single Tong! Old Maids are excusable, their position not being a matter of choice; but old bachelors—bah! The very name is sickening. The wife who will let her husband vote for such a man, ought to be lynched. I ask you, sir, if it is not notorious that old bachelors are the most selfish, the most intriguing, the most dangerous, the most dyspeptic of mortals? And then, to think of a bachelor who has lived in Europe! I decline to pursue the subject; my motto is that of the Western hunter: "Bear and forbear."

NOT DANGEROUS.—A friend of Currier's once took the horns and hoofs of an ox, and approached the bedside of the great naturalist, and awakening him from sound sleep, announced himself as the devil, who had come to eat him up. Currier rubbed his eyes, and glanced at the non-descript from horns to hoof, when he lay down, and quietly remarked: "Horns, hoofs—gran-alivorous—eat grass—can't come it; go away."

WHY is a coachman like a cistern? Because he holds the reins.

A KNOWING HORSE.—One day last week he was driven a few miles out of town, and on his return, sometime in the afternoon, was fed with meal and cut-feed as usual; but for his supper he had nothing but dry hay, which did not agree very well with his sense of right, after traveling twenty miles with a load through snow-drifts. However, he kept his thoughts to himself till we were all out of the way for the night; then, sundering his rope in some way, he passed through the cow-stable, crossed the barn-floor and the carriage-room granary, at the further end of the barn, some forty feet, where he had often seen us get meal for him. He there found two bags of meal, standing by the bin, tied up tight; but the top one being too heavy for his purpose, he threw it aside, and after examining the other bag, which weighed between fifty and sixty pounds, he took it in his teeth, and carried it about fifty feet, to a clean spot on the barn-floor. Finding it difficult to untie it, he cut a hole in the side, and shook out about a peck of meal, and ate what he wished; and seeing the cow looking with a longing eye at his pile of meal, he took up the bag again and carried it about ten feet further to her manger, and shook out some meal for her. They were found in the morning feasting together.

A DOG AND CAT STORY.—The Albany Journal relates as a fact that a physician in that state set the broken leg of a setter dog, so that the brute speedily got well. A few days after, this dog appeared with another having a broken leg, and with the most ludicrously natural manner invoked the physician's skill for his injured friend. Now for the cat part:

"Mr. Friedemann, the famous Saxon dentist had a valuable tortoise shell cat that for some days did nothing but mew. Guessing the cause he looked into its mouth, and seeing a decayed tooth, soon relieved it of its pain. The following day there were at least ten cats at his door; the day after, twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate that he was obliged to keep a bull-dog to drive them away. But nothing would help them. A cat who had a tooth-ache would come any number of miles to him. It would come down the chimney even, and not leave the room till he had taken its tooth out. It grew such a nuisance at last, that he was never free from one of these feline patients. However, being one morning very nervous, he accidentally broke the jaw of an old tabby. The news of this spread like wild-fire. Not a single cat ever came back to him afterwards."

BUTTER FROM STONES.—It was Swift, if we mistake not, who, ridiculing the bubble undertakings which sprang up about the "South Sea" time, proposed, among other things, to obtain "butter from beach-nuts;" but it remained for the villainous ingenuity of modern trade to discover butter in flint-stones. Shakspeare speaks of "sermons in stones;" the adulterers find something much more profitable. "Butter," says the Doncaster Gazette, "is adulterated with flint-stones. The wicked fraud is especially practised in the low kinds of butter usually sold in large manufacturing towns to the poorer and indolent population. The flint stones are ground and then chemically manipulated, until they are reduced into a soluble substance, which is known by the denomination of 'soluble silica.' When this latter preparation is dissolved in water, it becomes a stiff gelatinous body, somewhat resembling strong jelly. This jelly is mixed to a considerable extent with butter of low quality, to which fresh salt and coloring matter is added. The product of this villainous adulteration is a compound which resembles a very good-looking dairy-made butter."

LINDLEY MURRAY AN AMERICAN.—It is stated by the Lebanon (Pa.) Advertiser, as a fact not generally known, that Lindley Murray, the Prince of Grammarians, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1745, in East Hanover township, Lebanon County. He was the eldest of twelve children. His father was a miller. At the age of 23 years Murray was admitted to the bar in New York. He afterwards removed to England, where he lived until the time of his death, forty-two years after his removal. He wrote his grammar in England and published it in his fifty-fifth year. Mr. Murray married a New York lady, with whom he lived upwards of sixty years. He was a quaker, and was interred in the burying ground of that sect in the City of York, (Eng.) far from friends and fatherland.

EDITORIAL VALEDICTORY.—A Western Editor withdraws from his profession in the following valedictory:

"The undersigned retires from the editorial chair with the complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he solicited his paper to the present time he has been selected to lie upon every given subject and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list, or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution."

At a concert one evening, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a man in a laborer's garb rose in the midst of the assembly, and exclaimed, "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works, imported by Elder P. P. Pratt—Illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: they can be had by applying at the office of The Western Standard, 118 1/2 Montgomery Street.

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THE DESERT NEWS, a quarto of eight pages, published weekly in Great Salt Lake City, is the Organ of the Church in Utah, and is ably edited by the Hon. Albert Carrington. There is a very large amount of most excellent reading matter in the columns of the News. The history of Joseph Smith—the discourses of the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve, and other items of Utah news, with the large amount of choice selections, published in this paper, make it invaluable to all interested in the Kingdom of God. We expect to be able hereafter to furnish the "D. N." to all who may wish to subscribe.

TERMS OF Subscription—\$6 per annum.

THE MORMON, a weekly paper published in New York City, by Elder John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, can be had by applying at this office. We cannot recommend this paper too highly to the Saints, and we are sure that \$2 55—the price of subscription including postage—will be very profitably spent in its purchase. The well known ability of the Editor, Elder John Taylor, is a sufficient guarantee for the style of its reading matter, and requires no eulogium from us to recommend it to the Saints.

We also receive the MILLENNIAL STAR every Mail from Europe, and have a few copies of the seventeenth volume for sale. The STAR is edited and published by Elder Franklin D. Richards one of the Twelve Apostles, and contains, besides a variety of original articles from the masterly pen of the Editor, all the news of interest connected with the Missions of the Church in Europe, with excellent expositions of doctrine from the pens of the different Elders. The price of the STAR in this country, including American and English postage, (which is two cents on each number in both countries,) is \$3 25.

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